

Very Long Lived

By LOUISE B. CUMMINGS

"Mirandy," said her aunt, Miss Quackenbos, "I don't see any reason why you and Dan Perkins shouldn't be married at once instead of waiting for me to get out of the way and—leave you what I got. I tell you what I'll do. I'm an old woman and not likely to live the year out. Dr. Baldwin says there isn't a sound organ in my shriveled old body. If you and Dan are certain you're going to get my property you'll feel more like getting married than if you're not. A bird in the hand is worth two in the bush."

"I'll leave you property worth \$10,000 on condition that you take care of me for the few months I have to live. You bind yourselves to give me \$500 a year. The money is invested at that, so you'll not be out a cent, and when I'm buried you'll have the whole thing."

Dan had a salary of \$1,200 a year, but with nothing laid up he had declined to marry Miranda, who had nothing, until he should make some accumulation. This offer of the aunt gave him courage, and the pair, having taken over the property and signed a bond to pay Mrs. Quackenbos \$500 a year so long as she lived, were married. A part of the estate was the dwelling in which the old woman lived. Being too large for her, she moved out to spend the rest of her days with a sister, and the bridal couple moved in.

Now, this was an excellent arrangement. It gave the young couple a confidence they would not otherwise have felt. But they were prevented from making any use of the property until it was unencumbered by the annuity. Dan was disposed to refrain from encroaching upon the estate, but Miranda needed this and needed that, and when her husband objected she would say that her aunt was getting worse every day and surely couldn't live the month out. Then Dan would yield, and the desired articles would be bought.

But the old lady didn't die. After lying supposedly at the point of death for a long while she suddenly got out of bed and seemed more chipper than ever. Indeed, she announced that she was disinclined to move and was going to start a chicken farm. This she did in a small way, and the interest she took in it improved her health amazingly.

Meanwhile Mr. and Mrs. Perkins were having a hard time to get on. The Quackenbos property gave them no income and had been an inducement to spend money that did not come in, as had been expected. Children came to them, and it seemed the more children and the older and more experienced they grew the more vigorous the old lady became. Of course they could not object to her remaining alive, but she spoke to them on the subject thus:

"Reckon you two think I'm going to live forever. It ain't my fault. I don't want to hang on any longer. I'm ready to go any time. After all, it won't do you any harm. You're economizin' at a time when you ought to economize, and you'll reap the benefit of it all after I'm gone."

Then the couple would look at each other and sigh, knowing that their debts had already nearly eaten up the whole expected property.

The old lady hung on till the Perkins' debt exactly balanced the \$10,000 they had taken in exchange for the annuity. Then she died. They paid the funeral expenses—\$300—which left them in debt by that amount.

Considering how unfortunate they had been in the old lady's living so long, they behaved very well. Indeed, they did not blame her. They blamed themselves for having drawn upon the property before they possessed it. They not only refrained from accusing Miss Quackenbos from desirably drawing them into a trap, but spoke kindly of her both in the domestic circle and to others.

Having buried the old lady, they put the property they had taken from her in the market to sell to pay their debts. Then one day they went to her quarters to remove to their house the few belongings she had left. Among these articles they brought away a tin box. It was locked, and they did not find the key, but since there seemed to be something in it Dan pried it open. Within they found a bundle of papers and pass books. Miranda opened one of the books and found that it showed a credit at a savings bank of \$937.56. Then she opened another, and it showed a credit of \$2,742.18. A third more than doubled these two together.

Dan unfolded a document, which proved to be a deed to a dwelling and another to a business block. All this property was in Miss Quackenbos' name. The Perkins couple began to open their eyes. The old lady had evidently possessed more property than she had conveyed to them. But who had inherited what these vouchers stood for?

They began to empty the box in a search for a will. Pass books, deeds, certificates of stock and bonds were fished out and strewn the floor. Then Miranda, running over the indentments on a bundle of papers, exclaimed: "Here it is. Last will and testament."

Unfolding the paper with trembling hands, she cried:

"To my beloved niece, Miranda Quackenbos Perkins."

Coming to the Point.

Her Father—You've been telling me my daughter for some time, young man. Why don't you come down to business? Sister—Very well. How much are you going to have for—Boston Transcript.

The Thomas Dudley Memorial gate at Harvard was dedicated this noon with the assistance of the governor in attendance as a part of the annual field day of the family—Boston Herald.

POLICE TRAP FOR MRS. MOHR

They Sent Alleged Emis-saries to the Negroes

SAY THEY GOT MESSAGE

Telling the Accused They Would "Stick by Her"

Providence, R. I., Sept. 9.—The police declared yesterday that they obtained damaging evidence in the Mohr murder case by having a man and woman call on the three accused negroes representing themselves to be emissaries from Mrs. Elizabeth Tiffany Mohr, wife of the murdered physician.

Heals, Dr. Mohr's chauffeur on the night of the death ride with Miss Emily Burger, told these supposed emissaries, the police say, to tell Mrs. Mohr that he and the two other negroes would "stick to her."

Victor Brown, another one of the alleged conspirators, according to the police, asked one of the visitors to beg Mrs. Mohr to hire an attorney for him. The police say Brown also asked one of the jail callers to see his sister, May Deley, 25 Gadsden street, Providence, and ask her to swear he was at her house at about the time Dr. Mohr and his office girl were shot. Brown, the police say, slipped through the bars of his cell a note to his sister, "framing" the alibi. The police allege they have this note.

The defense, it was understood yesterday, will advance the theory that Dr. Mohr and the office girl were victims of holdup men who became excited and shot when another automobile appeared on the scene.

According to the police the two letters found on Dr. Mohr when he was killed were addressed to Cecil Victor Brown, who has confessed, according to the police, to firing the shots that killed the doctor. The writer of the letters asked for an immediate interview with him, and they are signed with Mrs. Mohr's name, the police declare.

Miss Ormsby, in discussing her affidavit, said that she had not intercepted the two letters alleged to have been written by Mrs. Mohr to Brown, but had seen them lying on the doctor's desk on the Friday or Saturday previous to the shooting. Both were addressed to Brown in Newport, she said.

MUSIC CANNERS AROUSED.

Ask Prompt Reply of 8-Hour Day at Bridgeport.

Bridgeport, Conn., Sept. 9.—Labor conditions were quiet here yesterday. The trouble at the Remington Arms & Ammunition company's plant growing out of claims of bayonet workers that their wages had been cut when the hour schedule was changed is to be adjusted.

The employees of the American Graphophone company, who have asked for the eight-hour day, have given notice that if the company did not reply by 10 o'clock this morning, a strike would be ordered immediately. The plant has 2500 workers in all departments.

A notice was posted for the night shift at the plant of the locomobile company of America Tuesday night lengthening the hours of the shift to 6 a. m., or the equivalent of a ten-hour day. The men claim they had an agreement with the late Samuel T. Davis, Jr., the president, that the eight-hour day would apply to night men.

Demands have been made at the Max Arms Machine company in Fairfield for the eight-hour day without a cut in pay. The company employs 150 skilled men.

NEW JURY IN INDIANA.

Point for Defense in Conspiracy Trials—An Indianapolis Paper Involved.

Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 9.—The defense in the trial of Mayor Joseph E. Bar, who is placed on trial before Special Judge W. H. Eikhorn in criminal court here charged with conspiracy to commit felonies in connection with the election and primary of 1914, won a victory when the court sustained a motion to unseat seven members of the regular jury panel, on the ground that they had not been properly and legally chosen. The jury box was then filled from the special venire and the examination of the prospective jurors was begun by the defense. That the part a local newspaper is alleged to have taken in the investigation of election irregularities will be made an important phase of the case was indicated by the questions asked prospective jurors.

In the questions, it was intimated that the indictment against Mayor Bar, which also names Thomas Taggart and 126 others, was drawn in the office of the newspaper and under the supervision of the management.

Prosecutor Alvah J. Barker denied the assertions and objected to the questions. Judge Eikhorn suggested it would save time if that line of questioning was dropped.

IS THIS YOUR TROUBLE?

Some cases of "stomach trouble" are nothing but constipation. All the symptoms of stomach and intestinal indigestion may be caused by constipation. The sufferer is distressed after eating, gas forms in the stomach and bowels, the abdomen has a feeling of pressure and weight and is hard and distended.

To correct constipation on the first thing is to stop the use of strong purgatives and use instead the mild laxative pills, Pinkettes. These tiny pills may be used as long as required without the danger of a reacting constipation.

If your own druggist does not sell Pinkettes they will be sent by mail, postage and savings of 25 cents by the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Write for booklet anyway.

Resinol



heals skin diseases

If you have eczema, ringworm or other itching, burning, raw or pimply skin eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap and see how quickly the itching stops and the trouble disappears, even in severe, stubborn cases.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away pimples and stop loss of hair. Sold by all druggists.

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORTS SLUMP

July Showing as Compared With a Year Ago—Foodstuffs, Cotton and Mineral Oils Showed Gains.

Washington, Sept. 9.—A slump in American reports of what and flour is shown by July foreign trade statistics made public by the department of commerce. Wheat exports were 7,819,000, less by 18,000,000 bushels than the total for July a year ago, while flour shipments aggregated 830,143 barrels, compared with 833,054.

Officials of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce say that the wheat slump was caused by the rush of exports during the spring and early summer to clear the way for the coming bumper grain crops which the department of agriculture has predicted to be the largest ever produced. They think that the decrease in flour exports resulted from high prices. Although the quantity shipped this year was smaller, it was worth over \$1,000,000 more than last July's total.

Exports of foodstuffs, cotton and mineral oils showed a gain of nearly \$10,000,000 over July, 1914, but a decrease of \$16,500,000 compared with June this year.

Cotton showed a large gain. July exports this year being 244,474 bales valued at \$11,688,439, as against July, 1914, shipments of 126,185 bales valued at \$7,949,338.

Shipments of fresh beef showed an increase over July of last year of a decrease of 35,000,000 pounds, as compared with June this year.

NEARLY BILLION BUSHELS OF WHEAT

Department of Agriculture Estimates This Year a Big Increase Over That in 1914.

Washington, Sept. 9.—The crop reporting board of the department of agriculture yesterday estimated crop conditions on Sept. 1 as follows:

Corn—Condition on Sept. 1 was 78.8; a month ago, 79.5; a year ago, 71.7; 10-year average, 78.1.

Spring wheat—Condition, 94.6; a month ago, 93.4; a year ago, 68; 10-year average, 78.8.

Oats—Condition, 91.1; a month ago, 91.6; a year ago, 75.8; 10-year average, 78.1.

Corn—Indicated crop, 2,985,000,000; a month ago, 2,918,000,000; a year ago, 2,508,000,000; 1914 final, 2,473,000,000.

Spring wheat—Indicated crop, 322,000,000; a month ago, 307,000,000; a year ago, 221,000,000; 1914 final, 206,000,000.

All wheat—Indicated crop, 918,000,000; a month ago, 966,000,000; a year ago, 896,000,000; 1914 final, 891,000,000.

Oats—Indicated crop, 1,408,000,000; a month ago, 1,402,000,000; a year ago, 1,116,000,000; 1914 final, 1,141,000,000.

Corn—Indicated yield per acre, 27.3 bushels; a month ago, 26.7; five-year average, 25.9; spring wheat, 16.8; all wheat, 16.5.

MAY BE SPLIT AMONG BANKERS

National Bank Men and Trust Company Representatives in Convention Differ Over Constitutional Amendment

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9.—After two days of preliminary work by committees and sectional meetings the sessions of the 41st annual convention of the American Bankers' association began yesterday.

Following welcoming addresses by Gov. Ernest Lister and Richard McBride, premier of British Columbia, and the presidential address of William A. Law of Philadelphia, the business session of the forenoon was devoted to officers' reports, amendments to the constitution, and an address by Frederick A. Delano, vice-governor of the Federal Reserve board of Washington, D. C.

Indications were that there would be a fight in the convention between trust company representatives and national bank men over a proposed constitutional amendment which requires that subjects of national or state legislation originating in any section of the association shall not be urged independently by any section.

The trust company delegates take the view that this amendment is designed to hamper them in their efforts to have repealed a section of the Federal Reserve act which grants trust powers to national banks. Some talk has been heard that if the trust company section was denied independence of action it would sound and form an independent organization.

Afraid She'd Change Her Mind.

"Why so sad and downcast?" "My wife has threatened to leave me."

"Cheer up, women are always threatening something like that, but they hardly ever do it."

"That's what I was thinking."—Herald Post.

RADICAL REFORMS NEARLY ALL FAILED

And People of United States Must Now Go Back to Methods of "Moderation and Justice," Declares Ex-President Taft.

Seattle, Wash., Sept. 9.—Former President William H. Taft today told the American Bankers' association, in convention here, that practically all of the radical reforms attempted in connection with politics, railroads and "big business" had failed of their purpose, causing the nation to halt in its progress, and that there must now be a "retracing to the line of moderation and justice."

In giving an "economic and political summary of the generation just closing," Mr. Taft said that the latest outstanding feature appeared to be the widespread growth of the spirit of the brotherhood of man, despite the fact that the war had shattered the dreams of universal peace.

In his opening remarks Mr. Taft outlined the growth of large combinations in business; their successful adoption to politics, and how the "chase for the dollar" had absorbed all the people until they suddenly realized they were almost in the grasp of a plutocracy. It was then that agitation for reforms swept the country, he said, and public indignation became acute.

"The levitation of the people cannot be stirred to such action as has been taken and stop short at the line of moderation," said Mr. Taft. "The hostility of legislatures and Congress came to be directed against all successful investment of capital without discrimination. Nothing is so timid as capital, and nothing is so easily able to take care of what it has."

He then said that a deplorable feature of such excess of remedy was that the wage-earners suffered most. "The close and absolute supervision over the management of railroads," said Mr. Taft, "and the restriction upon the rates charged by them in interstate commerce and in commerce within states, together with the increase in cost of maintenance and of wages through the efforts of labor unions has ground the railroads between the upper and nether millstones. All this is to the detriment of the business of the country, and especially to the comfort and happiness of the wage-earners dependent on normal business and normal demand for labor."

"We are all in the same boat. The prosperity of one class is dependent on the prosperity of all. This is no reason why we should not repress injustice and punish abuse of power. But it is a reason why we should not indulge in excess."

"We must promptly grant increased rates to the railroads when conditions require it. We must not allow the outrageous injustice to continue by which we inaugurate the real reform of parcels post, and do it at the cost of the railroads by compelling them to carry the enormous increase of traffic for nothing. We should repeal the full crew bills that impose upon the railroads the burden of employing unnecessary labor. In curing these excesses there is no reason why we should not retain the real progress we have made in detroning plutocracy."

Mr. Taft said that conditions identical with those affecting the railroads were to be found in all lines of business where large combinations of investment have been made.

"Another most important development in this country has been an attack upon our representative system of government as a cause of the corporate and corrupt control of politics. It was said that the system involved the selection of agents by the people to act for them in executive and legislative work who too often proved faithless and that the only method of carrying on the government safely was to dispense with legislative agents and let the people legislate directly."

A most formidable wave of public opinion in favor of such a change swept the country and found expression in the initiative and the referendum. After a study of the working of these innovations, I do not hesitate to say that it proves the unwisdom of such changes. If it be true that a people have not information and intelligence to select from their own number competent and honest agents to do their work, they certainly have not the capacity to perform the much more difficult task of passing useful judgments on statutes, and frequently difficult to construe or understand. Again, the duty imposed upon the people in legislating by initiative and referendum is so much more burdensome than that imposed by the representative system in selecting agents to do this work that the majority of the voters too frequently refuse to perform their electoral duties."

"The institution of recall deals with the executive and judicial branches of the government. With both its operation is injurious to the public service, though in the case of judges it is much more dangerous."

"If an executive officer is dishonest he can in effect be recalled by impeachment or by criminal trial and conviction, and be sentenced to the penitentiary. Under the new system of recall an honest officer, before he has time to work out and vindicate his policies, may be ousted by an ambitious rival through misrepresentation in the press and the hasty judgment of the minority of the electorate who go to the polls. Under such a system Lincoln would have been recalled."

"The evil of the recall of judges and judicial decisions is, however, much greater. The tenure of a judge or the right of the individual litigants is to depend on the chance and uncertainty of one popular election. In the nature of the case, the people cannot be advised of the legal arguments pro and con, even if they could understand them. Against the power of a reckless press would be en-

forced to stand.

"The representative system in legislatures and in conventions will work well if the people who ought to vote will turn out, and it will work for the reasons I have stated a great deal better than the initiative and referendum and

the general primary. But we should realize under any system the politicians will control if the people fail in their electoral duties."

Mr. Taft said trades unions had secured much benefit for their members through the political influence they have exercised; that they are here to stay and will remain powerful factors in the progress of the community. He held that the chief ground for criticizing the recent policy of trades unions is that with the power they have legitimately acquired by combination they are now attempting to place organized labor in a privileged class. He declared that the Clayton act, making legal a secondary boycott, might work great hardship upon employers.

Sights in Italian Cities.

Genoa and Rome are the most beautifully lighted cities in Europe because their streets are narrow enough to allow of the slinging of white electric globes across from house to house. There are no disfiguring lampposts, but at intervals down the middle of the street swing the globes of light of the tint of moonlight. Venice, on the contrary, is terribly overlighted and glitters distressingly and inappropriately.

Ruskin complained that the gas in the great piazza had grown so dazzling in his day that walking or sitting there he could no longer see moon or stars. What would he have thought of the horrid exaggeration of the clusters of electric lights? Without being a Ruskin one longed to switch off nine out of every ten.—London Globe.

How Very Annoying!

Just as the young man raised his hat in response to a bow and a smile from the beautiful girl who was passing by his foot struck a banana peel and flew out from under him. He landed on the back of his neck, his hat flying in one direction and his cane in another.

"Are you hurt?" asked a friendly policeman as the victim of the accident sat up and began to swear volubly.

"Hurt!" he exclaimed. "No, I'm not hurt. I'm dead sure; that's what I am. That bonehead camera man across the street forgot to turn the crank, and now I've got to do that fall all over again."

Then the policeman realized that he had been privileged to see a moving picture comedy in the making.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The man who cannot blush and who has no feeling of fear has reached the scene of impudence.—Munsey.

MECCA

CIGARETTES

The treasure of a thousand caravans—the golden leaf for MECCA.

The world's finest tobaccos are used in this wonderful Turkish Blend cigarette—the largest selling brand in America today—because of this marvelous MECCA Quality.

In the handy slide box, 10 for 5c
In the oval foil package, 20 for 10c



hanced and justice and equity would play little part in the result.

"The evil tendency of such so-called reform is in the destruction of the sanctity of our constitution. Under the initiative and referendum, no greater consideration by the people is required in the passage of a constitutional amendment than in that of any temporary and unimportant measure."

"The system of representative government is an institution hammered out in the struggle for liberty by our Anglo-Saxon ancestors for 800 years. The system of written constitutions and an independent judiciary has vindicated itself in the strenuous life of the republic for 125 years and there is nothing in the actual results of the initiative, referendum and recall that commends them as a substitute."

"What is true with respect to the state is true with respect to the party. Parties are essential to popular government. In no other way practically can the will of all the electorate be interpreted and embodied in affirmative action, legislative and executive."

"The convention system gave rise to abuses. Bosses and machines were able to control the convention, but even under the worst boss and the worst machine the convention was a body with a sense of some responsibility growing out of its desire to nominate a ticket which would win in the election; and therefore while it may have nominated many machine candidates whose selection did not make for the public interest, it frequently nominated men of strength and popularity and high character in order that the ticket might be a vote-getting one."

"Under the system of the general primary there is no such responsibility. Especially is this true in the selection of the subordinate officers. Circumstances of no real or proper significance in the selection of qualified candidates affect the choice in such cases."

"Nor is it true that the general primary is any less subject to the control of a machine and the boss and a political organization than a convention. Primaries are usually attended by a minority of the party. In other words, the result is much affected by the number who can be aroused to come out to vote, and that depends upon organization. This places in the hands of the politicians who have an organization the means of control."

"The representative system in legislatures and in conventions will work well if the people who ought to vote will turn out, and it will work for the reasons I have stated a great deal better than the initiative and referendum and

the general primary. But we should realize under any system the politicians will control if the people fail in their electoral duties."

Mr. Taft said trades unions had secured much benefit for their members through the political influence they have exercised; that they are here to stay and will remain powerful factors in the progress of the community. He held that the chief ground for criticizing the recent policy of trades unions is that with the power they have legitimately acquired by combination they are now attempting to place organized labor in a privileged class. He declared that the Clayton act, making legal a secondary boycott, might work great hardship upon employers.

Sights in Italian Cities.

Genoa and Rome are the most beautifully lighted cities in Europe because their streets are narrow enough to allow of the slinging of white electric globes across from house to house. There are no disfiguring lampposts, but at intervals down the middle of the street swing the globes of light of the tint of moonlight. Venice, on the contrary, is terribly overlighted and glitters distressingly and inappropriately.

Ruskin complained that the gas in the great piazza had grown so dazzling in his day that walking or sitting there he could no longer see moon or stars. What would he have thought of the horrid exaggeration of the clusters of electric lights? Without being a Ruskin one longed to switch off nine out of every ten.—London Globe.

How Very Annoying!

Just as the young man raised his hat in response to a bow and a smile from the beautiful girl who was passing by his foot struck a banana peel and flew out from under him. He landed on the back of his neck, his hat flying in one direction and his cane in another.

"Are you hurt?" asked a friendly policeman as the victim of the accident sat up and began to swear volubly.

"Hurt!" he exclaimed. "No, I'm not hurt. I'm dead sure; that's what I am. That bonehead camera man across the street forgot to turn the crank, and now I've got to do that fall all over again."

Then the policeman realized that he had been privileged to see a moving picture comedy in the making.—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

The man who cannot blush and who has no feeling of fear has reached the scene of impudence.—Munsey.

Animals at Play.

"That the lower animals do not laugh, that they have no sense of humor, is hard to understand when we think how thoroughly they love to play. From the highest to the humblest they show the keenest joy in sport, but they cannot laugh. If they could perhaps the power would bring with it other mental gifts, such as to upset the whole order of things. Be that as it may, the watcher of wild life never gets used to the sight of their mirthless sport, for in all other respects their play is entirely human."

"A great deal of human play is serious—desperately serious on the football field and at the card table, especially when a lonely player at solitaire, for instance, is trying to 'kill time.'"

"I have watched a great ungainly hippopotamus trying by the hour to do the same solemn thing—cuffing a croquet ball back and forth from one end of his cage to the other. His keepers said that without the plaything the poor caged giant would fret and worry himself to death. It was his game of solitaire."—Dallas Lore Sharp in St. Nicholas.

Famous Dams.

The construction of the gigantic storage wall, known as the Burrinjuck dam, the most interesting part of the New South Wales irrigation scheme, was a clever piece of engineering work. Indeed, it ranks as one of the greatest dams in the world, both in regard to height and volume of water impounded. It is 230 feet high, 108 feet thick at the base, tapering to 18 feet at the top and some 750 feet in length. The famous dam at Assuan, on the Nile, has a total height of only 156 feet, while the great Croton and Roosevelt dams in America eclipse the Burrinjuck structure by only a few feet. It is a massive wall of concrete over thirty feet higher than the London monument. This colossal structure, however, had to be built across the bed of a river subjected to floods, in a deep gorge whose sides were so steep that it was impossible to establish workshops upon them.—London Mail.

The man who cannot blush and who has no feeling of fear has reached the scene of impudence.—Munsey.

EXTRA SPECIAL FRIDAY AFTERNOON

Trial Package

Maxixe Cherries

To every lady making a 10c purchase at soda fountain Friday afternoon.

Ladies Look for Our Saturday Special!

To introduce our Campa Vista 5c Havana long filler cigar we will give one to every man making a 10c purchase at soda fountain.

Russell's, The Red Cross Pharmacy

HEINZ Tomato Ketchup

Free from Benzoate of Soda

Has just enough seasoning added to the delicate flavor of the fresh, ripe tomato to make it a real tomato relish. It is appetizing—pure—wholesome.

One of the 57